

Claims

- 5 1. Electromechanical brake, especially for vehicles, with an electrical actuator which generates an actuation force and acts on at least one friction member in order to press said member to elicit a friction force against a rotational component, which is to be braked, of the brake, and a self-boosting device arranged between the friction member and the electrical actuator, said device serving to self-boost the
- 10 actuation force generated by the electrical actuator, and having at least one wedge (12), which has a wedge surface (14) arranged at a wedge angle α and supported on a corresponding counter bearing (16), wherein
- the electrical actuator displaces the wedge (12) relative to the counter bearing (16) in an actuation direction (x) to actuate the brake, and
 - 15 - the wedge angle α is constant on a first segment (18) of the wedge surface (14), which is effective at the start of brake actuation, and is, on a second segment (20) which follows the first segment (18), smaller than on the first segment (18).
2. Brake according to Claim 1,
- 20 characterized in that the wedge angle α on the second segment (20) is at least partly constant.
3. Brake according to Claim 2,
- 25 characterized in that the transitions between the first segment (18) and the second segment (20) and between parts of the second segment (20) have second-order continuity.
4. Brake according to Claim 1,
- 30 characterized in that the wedge angle α along the second segment (20) reduces continuously, beginning with the value which the wedge angle α has on the first segment (18) of the wedge surface (14).
5. Brake according to Claim 1,
- 35 characterized in that the wedge angle α along the second segment (20) is chosen so that, with constant actuator force, the compressive force which acts on the friction member increases as the wedge (12) is increasingly displaced in the actuation direction (x).

6. Brake according to Claim 5,
characterized in that the wedge angle α along the second segment (20) is chosen so
that, with constant actuator force and minimum coefficient of friction, the
compressive force which acts on the friction member increases as the wedge (12) is
increasingly displaced in the actuation direction (x).

7. Brake according to Claim 1,
characterized in that the wedge angle α along the second segment (20) is chosen so
that, with reducing actuator force, the compressive force which acts on the friction
member increases as the wedge (12) is increasingly displaced in the actuation
direction (x).

8. Brake according to one of the preceding claims,
characterized in that the wedge angle α of the first segment (18) of the wedge
surface (14) is determined by the relationship

$$\tan \alpha_1 = \frac{\mu_{\max} + Z \cdot \mu_{\min}}{1 + Z}$$

where

α_1 = wedge angle of first segment of wedge surface

μ_{\max} = maximum coefficient of friction

μ_{\min} = minimum coefficient of friction

Z = safety factor

9. Brake according to Claim 1,
characterized in that the wedge angle α along the second segment (20) of the
wedge surface (14) is determined by the relationship

$$\tan \alpha_{2,x} = \mu_{\min} + (\tan \alpha_1 - \mu_{\min}) \frac{\mu_x}{\mu_{\max}}$$

where

$\alpha_{2,x}$ = wedge angle of second segment of wedge surface as function of
actuation distance x

α_1 = wedge angle of first segment of wedge surface

μ_x = maximum coefficient of friction as function of actuation distance x

μ_{\max} = maximum coefficient of friction

μ_{\min} = minimum coefficient of friction